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INTELLOX 21

COUNTRY: Republic of China, Japan, Pakistan, India,
Great Britain, Republic of Korea
SUBJECT: One World Seminar Tour Statements

PLACE ACQUIRED:

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DATE ACQUIRED:

DATE OF INFORMATION:

SOURCE:

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1. In May 1953 [REDACTED] sponsored a "One World Seminar". The following were invited to deliver talks;
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Mr. Govindraj of India.
Sien-Yung Yu, Consul-General, Republic of China
S. B. Sufi, Pakistan
Maurice Broady, Britain
Kei Miyakawa, Consul-General, Japan
S. M. Vinocour, Representing Republic of Korea
2. Terms of the agreement for the seminar included the proviso that no adults would participate. During the question and answer period which followed the talks the speakers frequently declined to give direct answers. The following resume was prepared from notes taken during the talk:
3. From the speech of Mr. Sien-Yung Yu, Consul-General from the Republic of China. - - Before the Communists took over China the Nationalists had been bringing about improvements in transportation by water and air and had increased the percentage of literacy.
4. On Formosa the Chinese Nationalists have brought about many reforms which they hope to transplant to the Chinese mainland when they return and which Adlai Stevenson spoke of as a blow against Communism.
 - a. The Nationalists have instituted on Formosa a land reform policy of "let the tillers hold the land" opposing the Communists' idea of government ownership of land.
 - b. The Nationalists have raised Formosa's percentage of children attending school.
 - c. The Nationalists have developed Formosa's resources without resorting to Communist methods.

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5. When the Nationalists decide to march back and retake the Chinese mainland, they will desire no outside help in troops, but they will need and do need now equipment and technological aid - from the United States if it is willing.
6. In Mao Tse Tung's Communist China today, the people not only have no freedom of speech, but they also have no freedom of silence. They are forced to make glowing statements about the Communists and the benefits they have brought to China.
7. Mao Tse Tung's Communist government will never break with Russia as did Tito's Yugoslavia, because China is too close to Russia and too economically tied to her.
8. The Chinese people lost faith in the Nationalists because of the many wars China had gone through under them and because of the economic collapse that had come on while they were in power.
9. The Chinese people turned to the Communists who came in as the agrarian reformers; but now, though the people have gotten more land, Communist tactics have been breaking up their closely-knit family system; and there is a good chance that a free election would see the Nationalists reinstated.
10. From the speech of Mr. Miyakawa, Consul-General from Japan. - - After the war Japan's government, educational system, and economy were changed.
 - a. Under their new constitution the executive and legislative bodies are patterned after the English setup of a parliament and a prime minister. Their Supreme Court is similar to that of the United States.
 - b. War has been outlawed and all departments of the government that were used in running the Japanese war effort during World War II have been abolished. However, Prime Minister Yoshida along with many others feels that when Japan's economy is stable again she should rearm because her nearness to Russia and China won't allow her to remain neutral.
 - c. Control of education has been taken out of the hands of the federal government and has been localized.
 1. Japan has an extremely high literacy rate (about 96%), and her people have a better understanding of the world at large because of the country's libraries, many of which were established under the United States' occupation policy of helping Japan get back on her feet. Japan still needs more libraries.
 2. Japanese schools have trouble finding good teachers and are often plagued by fires because most of the schools are built of wood.

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- d. Right now Japan's economy is very unstable.
 1. There are shortages of food.
 2. The country has always lacked natural resources, (especially coal, iron, and oil) and, after World War II, lost the possessions which used to supply them.
 3. Japan's domestic trade is almost back to the pre-war level; but her foreign trade has suffered; for, since it would harm British trade interests, Great Britain has been instrumental in not letting Japan into the world trade organization which would put her on an equal trade basis with the rest of the world's large nations.
11. On the whole the Japanese people do not like Communism. They refused to recognize Communist China though it meant sacrificing their valuable trade with them. In recent elections the Communist vote has greatly decreased (to only one seat in the lower house of the Diet).
12. Today many of the Japanese people have forgotten Hiroshima and the atom bomb because such is human nature and also because the United States' policy of occupation was lenient and constructive.
13. From the speech of Mr. S. B. Suffi of Pakistan. - - Pakistan's history has been similar in some ways to that of the United States.
 - a. In 1948 she broke away from India; however, unlike the United States she broke away solely in order to set up a Moslem state.
 - b. She has struggled for freedom and equality.
 1. She won her own freedom.
 2. There is no caste system in Pakistan.
 3. Men and women have equal rights.
 - c. She has a capitalistic economy.
14. Pakistan is pursuing a foreign policy of friendship and of live and let live.
 - a. Pakistan feels the state of Kashmir must be free to make her own choice of whom to join with - India or herself.
 - b. Pakistan's Prime Minister wants to discuss amicably with India the problem that has arisen from Pakistan's assertion that India has been taking more than her share of water out of the rivers which rise in India but which flow through Pakistan.
15. Pakistan is very stable economically' and, largely because of this and because of the Moslem religion's strength, communism is not a threat as a strong force in Pakistan.

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16. From the speech of Mr. Govindraj of India. -- The conduct of the United States in recent foreign affairs has been blameworthy.
- a. The United States' politicians have given the impression that its citizens feel they are a superior race.
 - b. The United States has not been following a policy of give and take in Korea.
17. India does not see Communism as a military threat or even as a threat.
- a. True Communism is good, since any peaceable way of instituting a government is good.
 - b. Mao Tse Tung's Chinese Communist government could have broken with Russian Communism if the United States hadn't taken sides with the Nationalists.
 - c. French Indo-China could have broken with Russian Communism if France and the United States hadn't interfered and sided against the Indo-Chinese Communists.
18. India is not in the least aware she has been taking too much water from the rivers that rise there and flow through Pakistan. According to the quota set up India has been taking only her share.
19. As far as aid from other countries goes, India needs all she can get - especially along technological lines.
20. From the speech of Mr. Maurice Broadie of Great Britain. -- Since 1945 Great Britain and the United States have maintained quite opposite kinds of foreign policies.
- a. Great Britain displayed a hands off policy in preparing various nations in her empire (especially those in south-east Asia) for independence.
 - b. Great Britain showed her practical outlook by recognizing Communist China.
 - 1. Great Britain has trade interests in China.
 - 2. Even though China's present regime may be a diabolical one, one must face the incontrovertible fact of its existence.
 - c. In general the British want to maintain a peaceful attitude, but maintain it from a background of strength.

On the other hand:

- d. The United States was occupying Japan and was involving itself in China by aiding Chiang Kai Shek's government.

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The United States clung to a more moral and idealistic policy by refusing to recognize Communist China.

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21. Great Britain has recognized Communist China, but she also recognizes the threat of this new Communist power and is keeping a close hold and watch on her Chinese possession of Hong Kong.
22. The British have many problems in trying to unite the inhabitants of Malaya for independence.
 - a. The native Malaysians are very happy-go-lucky.
 - b. The Chinese inhabitants are mysterious and can't be counted upon.
23. From the speech of Mr. S. M. Vinocour of the Republic of Korea. - -
The South Koreans feel very strongly that their country should be politically united.
 - a. If the North Koreans hadn't attacked South Korea first, there is a good chance that the South Koreans would have attacked North Korea in order to unify their country even at the cost of war.
 - b. Unification of their country will be the only terms of ending the present war which will be suitable to the South Koreans.
24. The Communists hope eventually to control all of Korea.
 - a. Right now they are encouraging continuance of the war so that the rest of the North Koreans (whose number has already been greatly depleted) will all be killed off.
 - b. At the same time Chinese Communists are slowly moving into North Korea so that soon they will populate the entire northern section of Korea.
 - c. When unification comes, the Chinese Communists will be Korean citizens and will be able to institute Communism throughout Korea in spite of the Koreans' strong anti-Communist feeling.
25. The army of the Republic of Korea has improved a great deal since the war started and is now doing the majority of the front line fighting. It should be able to handle all the fighting along the front quite soon.
26. If Chinese Nationalists would attack the Chinese mainland, some of the strain would be taken off the South Koreans who could then perhaps win the war.
27. As President of the Republic of Korea, Syngman Rhee has had to run the government almost single-handed because there are very few Koreans available who are well enough trained for such important government work.

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